

The Late Battle near Petersburg.

The last decisive struggle for Richmond and Petersburg began on Wednesday night, the 29th of March. We copy from the Petersburg Express the following thrilling account of that memorable night:

Last night, at nine minutes past 10 o'clock, the enemy opened on our extreme left, near the Appomattox with a fearful artillery fire, while a simultaneous movement was made on the part of their infantry, the men charging up to our breastworks in great masses.

Our men, under the gallant Gordon, were wide awake, and received the charge with a coolness and precision, which caused the assailants to recoil with evident dismay and consternation.

The night was intensely dark, it being impossible to see a man at a distance of more than twenty paces, and we cannot speak positively of the enemy's losses, but they must have been immense. They came in swarms, supposed to be several lines of battle deep, and as in no instance did they even get through our obstructions, the irresistible inference is that the slaughter was fearful. Our loss, we are pleased to hear was comparatively small.

We witnessed the scene from the brow of Bolling's Hill, and never saw one more fearfully grand. From the river around to the Wilcox House, for a distance of three miles, the horizon was illuminated with bursting bombs and exploding shells, while the line of battle was most clearly defined by the sheet of flame, which literally blazed without cessation from the muzzle of our small arms.

The entire community was aroused by the deafening roar of artillery and incessant roll of musketry, which shook every dwelling from roof to basement, and caused the inmates to shake with agitation and alarm.

The enemy evidently expected to surprise our troops, but Gen'l Gordon's boys never sleep when danger is near, and extended to the assailants a reception which we think it probable they will never forget. Gen'l Gordon's motto is "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The gallantry of our men was displayed in a most gratifying manner, and their conduct is the theme of universal praise. The artillery fire on our side was magnificent, and Comings' and Bradford batteries in Chesterfield, were eminently conspicuous for rapid and accurate firing from the elevation we occupied. It is a fact especially deserving of mention, that during the entire fight, which lasted two hours, not a man was observed coming to the rear.

THURSDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.—We have just seen an officer from the front. He says the enemy charged up to our Chevaux-de-fris, within ten paces of the muzzles of our guns and were literally mowed down.—The slaughter is known to have been very great, but morning will alone reveal its extent. Our loss is unprecedentedly small.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

A letter from Petersburg, dated 2 o'clock this morning, furnishes the annexed particulars:

"I have just returned from Blandford. I never witnessed a grander sight. From the river to the Wilcox House, the line of battle raged and roared for two hours, with a fierceness which, to a noncombatant, was truly terrific.

The enemy charged in several lines of battle, coming, in some of their assaults, up to our obstructions at the foot of the breastworks, and our boys literally mowed them down.

The losses on the part of the enemy must have no doubt been fearful, but it is impossible to see what has been done. Daylight will probably reveal a fearful scene of carnage and blood.

The Progress of the War.

The Chester Carolinian furnishes us with the following reported facts, as said to be furnished by an officer of Gordon's corps:

On Saturday April 8th Gen. Longstreet's corps in the rear and Gordon's in front, the enemy worked their way along our flanks, and our rear was but little annoyed; at night some

of their cavalry found their way to the front, and captured a large number of our wagons and a portion of our artillery at Appomattox C. H.

The next day, our army reached this place, on the road to Lynchburg. Gen. Thomas, with his army, had arrived before us and effected a junction with Grant; cavalry, infantry and artillery completely surrounded our little command. We had from five to eight thousand prisoners, and only eight thousand effective fighting men, with muskets, all told. The supply of ammunition was nearly exhausted.—In this emergency, Gen. Lee determined, if possible, to cut his way through, and if he could do no more, save at least the remnant of his army. Orders were issued for a grand charge, and our troops were massed accordingly.

Gen. Grimes' division led the charge, followed successively by two others. The engagement commenced shortly after sunrise and was continued enthusiastically until our men had broken through the Federal lines, driven them for nearly a mile and a half, and captured several pieces of artillery, besides some hundreds of prisoners. The old spirit of fight was unsubdued. Meanwhile, a heavy force of cavalry threatened our flanks. For some cause not stated, Gen. Lee issued orders to the troops to cease firing and withdraw.

Subsequently, an officer said to be General Custar, of the Yankee cavalry—entered our lines, bearing a flag of truce. Whether his appearance was in response to a request from Gen. Lee, or he was the bearer of a formal demand for surrender, initiated by Gen. Grant, we are not informed. At this time, our army was in line of battle on or near the Appomattox Road, the skirmishers thrown out, while two hundred and fifty yards in front of these, on an eminence, was a large body of Federal cavalry. The coup d'oeil is described as magnificent.

Soon after the return of Gen. Custar to his lines, Gen. Grant, accompanied by his staff, rode to the headquarters of Gen. Lee, which were under an apple tree, near the road. The interview is described as exceedingly impressive. After the salutatory formalities, which doubtless were brief and business-like, Gen. Lee tendered his sword to Grant in token of surrender. That officer, however, declined to receive it, or receiving, declined to retain it, and accompanied its return with substantially the following remark: "Gen. Lee, keep that sword. You have won it by your gallantry.—You have not been whipped, but overpowered, and I cannot receive it as a token of surrender from so brave a man." Such is the report of the conversation made to us. The reply of Gen. Lee we do not know. Both Grant and himself are said to have been deeply affected by the solemnity of the occasion, and to have shed tears. This scene occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock a. m.

When the sad event became known to the army, officers and men gave way to their emotions, and some among the veterans wept like children. A considerable number swore that they never would surrender, and made their way to the woods. Generals Cary, of this State, and Rosser, of Virginia, with a few followers, cut their way out and escaped. But the bulk of the army was obliged to accept the proffered terms.

These were—capitulation with all the honors of war, officers to retain their side arms and personal property, and the men their baggage.—Each one was thereupon paroled, and allowed to go his way.

The force of the Yankee army is estimated at 200,000 men. Our own at the time of surrender embraced not more than 8,000 effective infantry and 2,000 cavalry, but it is said that, the total number paroled was about 23,000 men of all arms and conditions.

During Sunday and Monday, a large number of Federal soldiers and officers visited our camps, and looked curiously on our commands, but there was nothing like exultation, no shouting for joy, and no word uttered that could add to the mortification already sustained. On the contrary, every symptom of respect was manifested, and the Southern army was praised for the brave and noble manner in which it had defended our cause.

All the Federals spoke of Gen. Lee in terms of unbounded praise. The remark was frequently made, "He would receive as many cheers in going down our lines as Gen. Grant himself."

It is understood that Gens. Lee and Longstreet, and other officers, are now on parole in the city of Richmond.

General Lee's Address

TO HIS ARMY ON SURRENDERING
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY N. VA.,
April 10th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.

After four years arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources. I need not tell the survivors of many hard fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them. But feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuance of the contest, I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

By terms of agreement, officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged.

You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from a consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you his blessing and protection.

With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

R. E. LEE, General.

Gen. Grant's Order.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.,
In the Field, April 10, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER.

All officers and men of the Confederate service, paroled at Appomattox C. H., Va., who, to reach their homes, are compelled to pass through the lines of the Union armies, will be allowed to do so, and to pass free on all Government transports and military railroads.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

E. S. PARKER, A. A. G.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston's Order for an Armistice.

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF S. C.,
COLUMBIA, April 29, 1865.

To the officer commanding U. S. forces on the Wateree River, S. C.

Sir—The following order issued by Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, Confederate States Army, was this day received at these headquarters, and is communicated to you for your information:

General Order No. 14.

It is announced to the army that a suspension of arms has been agreed upon, pending negotiations between the two governments. During its continuance the two armies are to occupy their present positions.

By command of GEN. JOHNSTON.

ARCHER ANDERSON, Lt. Col. & A. A. G.

I am furthermore instructed by Gen. G. T. Beauregard, that it was agreed between Gens. Johnston and Sherman that forty-eight hours notice of the resumption of hostilities should be given by the contending parties.

I am respectfully, your obt. servant,

M. LOVELL,

Maj. Gen. Com. Dist. S. C.

From Columbus.

AUGUSTA, April 17.—The Yankees assaulted Columbus at noon Sunday, 16th instant, and skirmishing with our forces through the streets. At sun-set they occupied the city. Their command is supposed to number four thousand. They advanced from the Montgomery and West Point railroad. Private property was respected at Montgomery, but all cotton, government and manufacturing establishments, railroads and boats were destroyed.

Northern News.

MACON, April 7.—The Nashville Union of the 8th has been received. It contains a despatch from the Yankee general Sheridan, dated the 6th, stating that the Confederates made a stand at Burkville Junction. He attacked them, capturing Generals Custus, Lee, Ewel, Kershaw, Barton, Corse, and DeBarry, with several thousand prisoners.

The New York Herald of the 7th has information from Richmond that President Lincoln was there, and is actively engaged in the business of peace; that on the 4th he had a private conference with Judge Campbell, who, with the advice and consent of President Davis, had remained in the city to see what could be done. It was understood that another interview was appointed for the 5th, when Gen. Weitzel and other prominent Federal officers and prominent Confederate leaders were to be present. The Northern press report does not state who the prominent Confederate leaders were.

It is currently rumored that Stoneman and his raiders were in the vicinity of Lincolnton last night. The rumor has not been confirmed.

Special Notices.

Will Stand for the Season.

A FINE CHESNUT STALLION, AT HOBKIRK HILL, at one hundred dollars or its equivalent in provisions. He is one of a thoroughbred mare, by a Morgan horse, and rides and draws admirably. No mare will be served until the money is paid.

Groom fees, \$5.

April 7—12

JOHN CANTLEY.

WANTED,

BY MRS. BOBT. B. CHAPMAN, A WELL RECOMMENDED nurse for a child 18 months old. Apply at Mrs. Connors, Hobkirk Hill, Kirkwood. April 24

NOTICE TO THE LADIES

SUMMER DRESSES FOR SALE!

A FEW SUMMER DRESSES MAY BE HAD BY APPLYING SOON TO

J. SOMMERS,

next door to Dr. Zemp's store.

April 5

Kirkwood Flour and Grist Mill.

THE ABOVE MILL BEING FINISHED IS now prepared to grind Corn, Wheat, Rice and Rye.

B. P. COLBURN.

March 31

Certificates Lost.

FROM THE TRUNK OF THE SUBSCRIBER, which was rifled by the enemy, about 16 miles from Camden while in the care of friends—five certificates numbered, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95 of stock in the Charleston Importing and Exporting Company. Persons are cautioned against trading for them, as application will be made at the proper time for their renewal.

H. M. STUART, Sr.

March 31

Notice.

HATS WILL BE PRESSED AND ALL MILLINERY Work done on application to MRS. L. HAMMERSLOUGH, opposite the Market, at the burnt buildings.

April 7

Notice to Town Tax Payers.

THE BOOKS FOR THE COLLECTION OF THE Town taxes for 1864, are now opened at the commissioner's office in the Court House.

It is enjoined on all interested to come forward promptly, as the books will be closed in a short time, and all defaulters doubly taxed.

J. D. DUNLAP,

March 31

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Collector.

To Bonded Agriculturists.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE FROM Bonded men, their quota of beef and bacon due the Government, and would urge upon them the necessity of bringing in the same as speedily as possible, as well as that portion of their surplus, to which the Government is entitled.

W. C. COURTNEY,

April 7—3

Agent.

Lost.

LOST ON MAIN STREET ON WEDNESDAY morning, a dotted black Lace Veil. A liberal reward will be paid for same if left at Mr. COURTNEY'S.

April 7

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